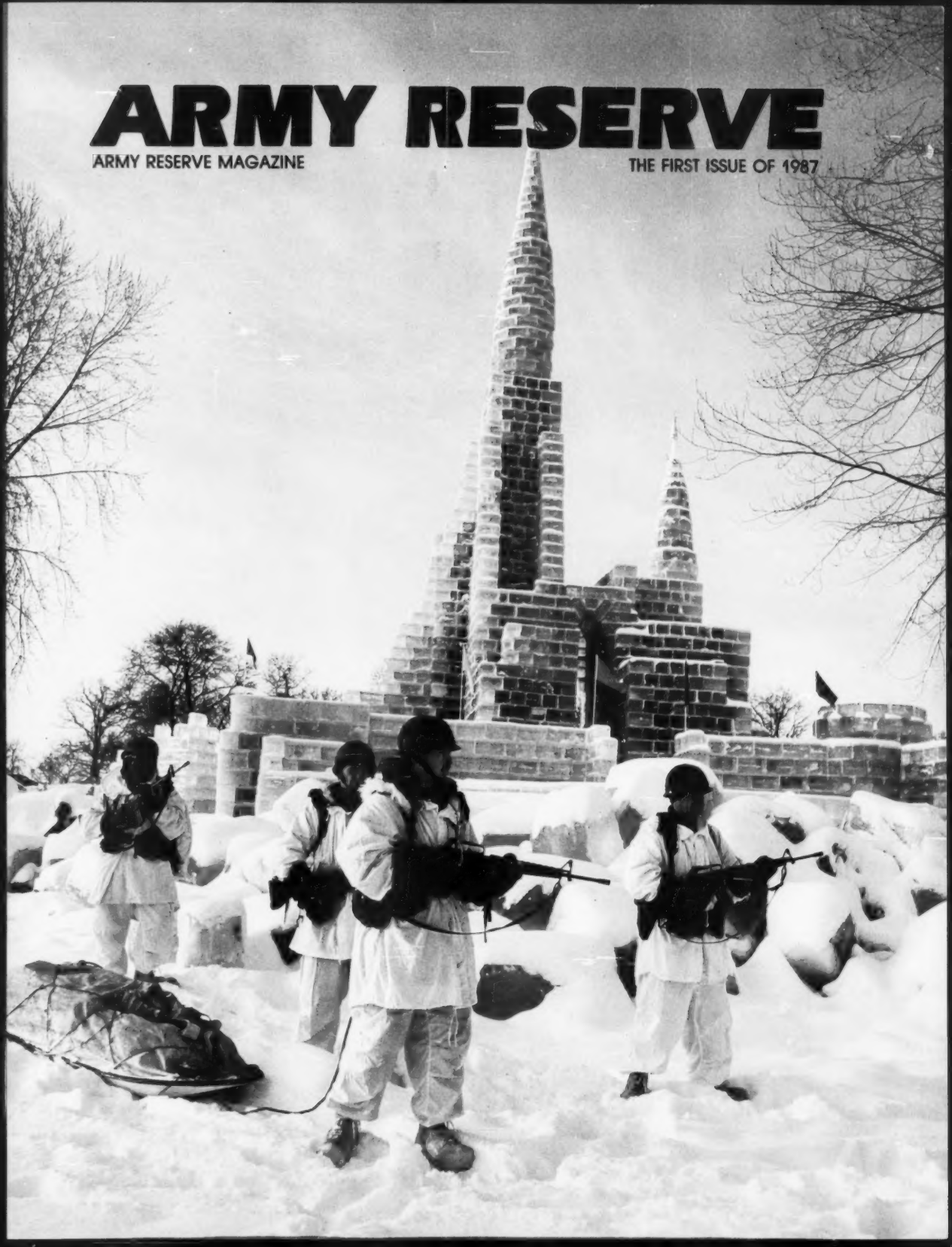
ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

THE FIRST ISSUE OF 1987



Reservists Now Protected From Hiring Discrimination

Army Reservists, along with members of the other reserve components, now enjoy protection from discrimination in hiring in addition to protection against loss of job, opportunity or benefit while participating in military training.

President Ronald Reagan's signature on the Omnibus Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health Care Authorization Act of 1986 extends protection for Reserve and Guard members under the Veterans Reemployment Rights Act. That act requires that reserve components members be granted leaves of absence by their employers to participate in military drills or active duty for training. Protection against discharge or loss of employment benefits due to military training have been in effect since 1968.

The new protection provided under the law assures Reservists and Guardsmen they will not be discriminated against in hiring because of their part-time military service requiring absences from the job place for training.

Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, whose Veterans' Employment and Training Service administers the law, called the new legislation "an important step in strengthening both workers' rights and our national defense."

Information about the new law is being disseminated in the business community by the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve and similar state committees throughout the country. These committees work to increase awareness and understanding among employers of persons who serve in the reserve components.

The committees are made up of business and civic leaders and senior military commanders in each state. They conduct a wide range of programs to educate and inform employers, supervisors and families of the importance of time off for training and the important role the Reserve and Guard play in national defense.

Employers or Reservists with questions regarding the protection afforded under the law can contact the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, 1735 N. Lynn St., Suite 206, Arlington, Va. 22209, or call toll-free (800) 336-4590 (from Virginia and Guam, call (202) 696-5305).

Got a Problem With Your Employer?

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, an activity of the Department of Defense, conducts an ombudsman program to advise Reservists and their employers about their rights and obligations under the law. Inquiries to the National Committee's ombudsman may be made through the toll-free telephone number shown. The ombudsman is available during normal business hours (Eastern time) Monday through Friday.

From Virginia, Guam and the Commonwealth of Marianas, call collect, (202) 696-5305.

The National Committee cannot initiate legal action to resolve a conflict. If the problem cannot be resolved informally, the matter may be referred to the U.S. Department of Labor. When appropriate, that department's Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights can initiate legal action to secure rights guaranteed under law.

CONTENTS

Arctic Fighters

■ For the Reservists of the 205th Infantry Brigade, all eyes are fixed on Alaska. **Page 14**

IRR Screening

■ Individual Ready Reservists respond to the call. **Page 17.**

Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

■ The final act of the American Revolution was the birth of the greatest governing document in the world. **Page 18**

Blazing Trails

■ 1987's Overseas Deployment Training program finds Reservists training in Honduras. A closer look at what they're up to on **Page 22.**

Battlewagon!

■ It isn't every day an Army Reservist gets to visit a U.S. Navy battleship. **Page 24**

"I Hope Someone Appreciates . . ."

■ What a new road means to those who will use it. **Page 25**

New GI Bill

■ Want to go to college? The Army Reserve may be able to help, thanks to this history-making program. **Page 26**

CIOR

U.S. Reservists dominated this international competition in 1986, and are looking ahead to '87. **Page 28**

Microfix

■ Reservists train on the latest in intelligence minicomputers. **Page 30**

New Pay Chart

■ Reservists got a pay raise on Jan. 1. The new drill pay chart is on the inside of the back cover, **Page 31.**

Update ..... **Page 4**
Personnel ..... **Page 6**
Policy ..... **Page 7**
ARPERCEN ..... **Page 8**
Letters ..... **Page 10**
People ..... **Page 12**

Army Reserve Magazine
Vol. XXXIII, Number 1

ISSN #0004-2579
USPS #552-590

FRONT COVER: Reservists from the 205th Infantry Brigade (Light), headquartered in St. Paul, Minn., on patrol last winter near the spectacular "ice palace" erected for the winter festival in their home town. Ice and snow are no strangers to these Reservists; they are the "round-out" brigade for the 6th Infantry Division (Light) in defense of Alaska. Read about them, starting on page 14.

Photo by Staff Sgt. Tom Rose

POSTMASTER: Second Class postage in Washington, D.C. and additional mailing offices. Send address change to CDR, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-EPO, 9700 Page Blvd. St. Louis, MO, 63132-5200.

CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE
Major General William F. Ward Jr.

CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Joseph G. Hanley

EDITOR
Major James M. Kroesen

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Diane Dove

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by the Chief, Army Reserve, ATTN: DAAR-PA, Washington, DC 20310-2400, in accordance with Section 278, Title 10 USC. Opinions expressed are neither official policy, nor are they directives. Printing funds have been approved by HQDA. Direct communication with the editor is authorized, at the address above. Photos are official unless otherwise noted. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, except that which is marked copyrighted. Articles are solicited, as are story ideas and layouts. Editorial offices are located in the Hoffman complex, Building 1, Phone (202) 325-8480, AUTOVON 221-8480. DIALCOM: USR001.

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the public of information of interest to the Reserve Components.
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

How to Change Your Address for Army Reserve Magazine

Army Reserve Magazine is mailed to members of the U.S. Army Reserve who have valid addresses on the appropriate data base as of the publication date.

Members of Army Reserve units should make sure that their current address is entered by their unit on SIDPERS—USAR. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) or Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) program should provide address corrections to their manager at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) at St. Louis, Mo.

Do not write or call the magazine editorial office. We can neither change addresses nor acknowledge requests to do so.

Distribution of *Army Reserve Magazine* to persons and agencies other than Army Reservists is strictly controlled. Requests from non-Reservists to receive the magazine, and changes of address for such subscriptions, should be made in writing to the editor.

A Note to Librarians and Indexers

The two previous issues of this magazine contained erroneous volume/number listings. Below is the correct indexing information for those issues:

Issue Date	Vol./No. Shown	*Correct Vol./No.*
Summer 1986	Vol. XXXIII, No. 3	Vol. XXXII, No. 3
Fall 1986	Vol. XXXIII, No. 1	Vol. XXXII, No. 4

This issue is the correct Volume XXXIII, No. 1.

UPDATE

Army Reservists, along with all other U.S. taxpayers, must submit a new **W-4 withholding form** during 1987. The new forms must be filed prior to Oct. 1, 1987. Units have supplies of the new W-4 form; they are also available at post offices and libraries.

Uniform items to be seen no more:

- OG 107 cold weather jacket (field jacket).
- OG 109 undershirt.
- Women's mint green skirt, dress and jacket.
- Women's Army green 344 uniform coat (skirt still authorized as a Class B uniform until Sept. 30, 1987).
- Women's Army green pantsuit jacket (slacks still authorized as a Class B uniform until Sept. 30, 1987).

Other **uniform items** extended for wear until Sept. 30, 1987:

- Women's olive green 107 cotton poplin shirt and slacks.
- Olive green 107 hot-weather jungle fatigues.
- men's and women's olive green 507 durable press utility uniform.

More uniform news: New regulations are in effect on the wear of grade insignia and, for women, service strips on **enlisted blue and white dress mess uniforms**. Changes will be mandatory Oct. 1, 1987.

Jungle boots — just like the ones worn during Vietnam — were scheduled to start appearing in military clothes sales stores in February. Cost: $30.12 per pair. Wear is authorized with BDU's for most routine duty situations.

Reservists traveling to or from Inactive Duty Training (IDT) can now fly **USAir** at the Government Travel Fare. I.D. card and orders or authenticating letter are required. Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) encouraged the arrangement — which may save travelers up to 50 percent — and expects other airlines to follow suit. Formerly, the fare was only available with a government transportation request (GTR).

A random selection of **Army Reserve spouses** will be surveyed next summer by the Army's Community and Family Support Center. The purpose is to obtain data on which to base decisions affecting Army family member programs. The summer survey follows one of active duty spouses in January. This is the first time the Army has asked spouses — Reserve or active — for their opinions in these matters.

Correction

The "Update" section (page 4) of the Fall 1986 issue of *Army Reserve* contained an item regarding Greyhound Lines government rate discount program. The release upon which the item was based was outdated. The Greyhound military discount system for Army Reservists expired Dec. 31, 1986.

We regret the error and the resulting inconvenience to Army Reservists.

Army Reserve units claiming honors in the first annual **Chief of Staff, Army, Unit and Organizational Awards for Supply Excellence** are: Company level — winner, 257th Transportation Co. (Heavy Truck), Las Vegas, Nev.; runner-up, HHC, 561st Support Group, Omaha, Nebr. Battalion level — winner, 3rd Bn., 87th Infantry, Fort Carson, Colo.; runner-up, 394th Station Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Commissary Rules Announced

The Department of Defense (DoD) has announced new rules, to take effect March 30, which give Selected Reservists, for the first time, the privilege of using military commissaries at times other than when on active duty. The change in policy was directed by Congress.

The former policy, which restricted Reservists' commissary shopping only to periods when they were on active duty for 72 hours or more, will no longer be in effect.

At press time, the Army and the other services had just received DoD's instructions regarding the change, and were still preparing specific guidance on implementing the new policy.

14 Days a Year, Maximum

The new rules permit Selected Reservists or their authorized dependents to visit military commissaries up to 14 times each year, if the Reservist served 14 or more days on Active Duty for Training (ADT) during the previous year. Reservists who serve fewer days on ADT are authorized access only equal to the number of days they serve. Army officials said Annual Training (AT) would count as ADT for this purpose.

For example, Sgt. Smith served a 19-day period of AT in 1986. He or his wife, with proper documentation, can shop at any commissary any time they wish, up to 14 times, between now and Dec. 31, 1987. His entitlement for 1988 will be based on his total AT or ADT during 1987.

Another example: Capt. Jones, an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), spent 12 days on ADT during 1986. He is authorized 12 visits to the commissary during 1987.

A Reservist serving more than 14 days on ADT will still only be authorized 14 visits to the commissary in any calendar year.

Who is Eligible?

The new extended commissary privilege is available to members of the Selected Reserve of all of the armed forces. In the Army Reserve, Selected Reservists include those who belong to Army Reserve troop program units and those who are Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA).

Policy on extending the privilege to members of the Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) was still being determined as this magazine went to press.

Reservists who are serving tours of duty which qualify them for a green Armed Forces ID Card — i.e., Reservists on Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) tours or on ADT tours of 30

The Army is establishing a **Joint Readiness Training Center**, with training to commence next summer. The Center will be headquartered at Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark., with most training at Fort Chaffee, Ark. Active and reserve component light infantry battalions will use the facility.

Soldiers scoring 290 or higher on the Army **Physical Readiness Test** are authorized to wear a new physical fitness badge on their organizational or personal physical fitness clothing. Instructions on eligibility and wear are in the newly revised AR 600-9.

A new major Army command is **U.S. Army South (USARSO)**, activated Dec. 4, 1986. USARSO is the Army element of U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and was created from assets of the 193rd Infantry Bde. Headquarters is Fort Clayton, Panama.

Congress has tightened eligibility for Reservists and Guardsmen who receive active duty pay and allowance while recovering from **injury or illness suffered during military training**. New rules permit payment only if the disabled Reservist is unable to perform his or her civilian job.

The **urinalysis test** used by the Army to detect illegal drug use has become more stringent. As a result of more sensitive testing procedures, the official "threshold" for a positive reading has been substantially lowered. To put it another way, small amounts of marijuana or cocaine which might have escaped the previous test won't pass now. The new testing regimen went into effect Oct. 1, 1986.

Oct. 1 was also the date that some of the standards changed in the **Army Weight Control Program**. A revised AR 600-9 went into effect that day which changed the measurement system for the so-called "pinch test" and increased the women's screening-table weight ceiling.

The power of the President of the U.S. to **mobilize** Selected Reserve forces without Congressional action has been greatly expanded. The 1987 Defense Authorization Act doubled the number of troops the President can order to active duty from 100,000 to 200,000. Army Reserve troop units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers are Selected Reservists; Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) are not.

Army Reserve Medical Service Corps (MSC) warrant and junior commissioned officers are eligible for the **Award of Excellence** authorized by the Chief, MSC. The award recognizes the most significant contribution to the accomplishment of the Army Medical Department mission while performing in an exceptionally outstanding manner in support of the field soldier. Selection is by board; nominations must be in by Aug. 31. For details, see OTSG Reg. 15-31-1, or call the MSC Personnel Management Office at ARPERCEN, toll-free, at (800) 325-4972.

The Army Institute of Heraldry has created new official **insignia** for several Army Reserve units, including a shoulder patch for the 125th Army Reserve Command, Nashville, Tenn., and crests for the 140th Military Intelligence Bn., Bell, Calif.; 343rd Evacuation Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 360th P&A Bn., Florence, S.C.; 550th M.I. Bn., Pedricktown, N.J.; 3270th Army Hospital, Fort Jackson, S.C.; and 3273rd Army Hospital, Greenville, S.C.

Change in Law Broadens Access For Most Reservists

days or longer — are eligible for commissary entry based on the green ID.

LES is Your Ticket

An especially validated year-end Leave and Earnings Statement (LES), to be issued to each Reservist, will be the document which establishes eligibility for commissary access. Eligible Army Reserve unit members should have received their December 1986 LES with a special validation stamp from their unit during March. Eligible IMA Reservists will have received a special year-end LES with a computer-generated validation block by mail from ARPERCEN.

To be admitted to a commissary, a Reservist or authorized dependent will need the original validated LES document. Copies of the LES won't work; it must be the original document.

Each time the Reservist or dependent visits a commissary, one block of the LES will be "X'ed" and date-stamped.

ID Required, Too

In addition to the special LES, Reservists must present a valid DD Form 2, Identification Card, Armed Forces (Reserve). Dependents must present the original LES and a valid photo ID, such as the Reserve Components Dependent ID Card. At some point in the future, the Dependent ID Card will be the only acceptable identification for this purpose, Army officials indicated.

The commissary benefit may be exercised at any military commissary.

A lost original LES will only be replaced if lost or destroyed under unusual circumstances. A replacement LES, if issued, will authorize a reduced number of visits on a pro rata basis, reflecting the month in which the loss is reported to the unit commander.

Authority

The new regulations come in the wake of Congressional action last November directing the change. Since that time, DoD officials have been working to develop the regulations to implement the Congressional initiative.

Congress authorized the change in Section 656 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1987 (Public Law 99-661), by amending Chapter 53 of Title 10 of the U.S. Code. The Defense Department is implementing the Congressional directive by changing DoD Regulation 1330.17, Armed Forces Commissary Regulations. The Army's commissary regulation, AR 30-19, will also be changed to reflect the new policy.

Total-Army Approach to Physical Fitness Includes Fortyish Soldiers

Reservists aged 40 and over received some good news in the recent passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Health Care Benefits Act.

Among other provisions, the act assures that they will receive government-paid medical care and other appropriate benefits in the event they are injured or incapacitated as a result of the Army's cardiovascular screening program.

"We may now have a sound legal and fiscal footing on which to care for reserve component soldiers who might incur adverse health consequences from Phase II screening," explained an Army Reserve spokesman.

Phase II — stress testing on a treadmill — began on a test basis in 1984 but was suspended in 1985 in the wake of the deaths of two National Guard participants.

Within the Army's reserve components, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers in the 40-and-over age group began undergoing Phase I screening about two years ago. This phase consists of medical records review along with a regularly scheduled physical examination conducted by Army medical officers.

Soldiers found "at risk" in Phase I, based on such indicators as electrocardiogram, tobacco use, blood pressure, age, cholesterol level and glucose tolerance, are referred to Phase II.

Members of the 40-and-over population of the Army Reserve and National Guard face the same screening process. Col. Robert F. Elliott, who monitors the Army Reserve's medical programs, said that more than 12,000 Reservists have already received Phase I screening.

Although passage of the new benefits act may afford reserve component soldiers access to Phase III diagnostic screening (nuclear cardiology/angiography), it does not authorize their participation in Phase IV (medical therapy/by-pass surgery). Elliott pointed out that funding constraints may severely limit application of Phase III screening in the reserve components.

The Army's latest figures show that more than 80 percent of active component soldiers aged 40 and over have completed the screening since its inception in 1981. Complete screening clearance is required before 40-and-over soldiers may take the Army physical readiness test.

Besides its role in determining personnel readiness, the screening program has proved to be an excellent means, officials say, of detecting heart disease and reducing coronary-related problems. The incidence of 40-and-over cardiovascular death among active duty soldiers decreased from 61 cases in 1981 to a low of 38 in 1985. They cite the screening program as "at least a contributing factor" in the decline.

Officer Skill Codes Changed

The Army Reserve is restructuring its commissioned officer classification system, in line with recent changes to AR 611-101.

Terminology is changing as well as some (but not all) of the codes used to describe what officers do. That code, which once was known as a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS, same as for enlisted soldiers) and more recently as a Specialty Skill Identifier (SSI), will now be called an "Area of Concentration" (AOC). Some of the codes will be converted so that each branch will have only one numeric designation for all AOC within that branch. The letter following the number will indicate the specific AOC.

For example, until this change the SSI codes for Signal Corps officers were 25, 27 or 72. Now all Signal Corps areas of concentration will be coded as 25. There are five Signal AOC's, coded 25A (Signal, General) through 25F (Communications-Electronics Material Integration).

Other changes in terminology have the former "additional skill identifier" (ASI) becoming simply a "skill," and the former "non-accession specialty" becoming a "functional area."

The formerly used terms "specialty," "accession specialty" and "initial specialty" are out. What were formerly called specialties are now "branches" or "functional areas."

For most Reserve officers, the coding change was performed by computer at ARPERCEN last October. Future correspondence or orders from ARPERCEN should carry the new code.

Officials said that in a few specialized cases, ARPERCEN Personnel Management Officers may need to contact individuals to determine appropriateness, suitability and eligibility for certain codes. Particular problems were anticipated in cases where a Reserve officer possesses a skill which does not convert directly to a new code.

One thing never changes: A "branch" is a "branch" is a "branch."

New C&GSC Phones

Officers enrolled in Command and General Staff College nonresident programs have a new way to keep in touch with the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. With 28,000 students enrolled in CGSC and other courses offered by the school, administrative backlogs were getting out of hand. The school Student Services element has been enlarged, phone lines added, and each student will have a single individual to contact for information and assistance. Phone numbers are:

Last Name	Autovon	Commercial
A-C	552-5584	(913) 684-5584
D-J	552-5615	(913) 684-5615
K-P	552-5618	(913) 684-5618
Q-Z	552-5407	(913) 684-5407

6th QRMC Begins Work

Every four years the President is required by law to conduct a comprehensive review of military pay and benefits. This is called the Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation (QRMC).

The 6th QRMC got under way in January, with its report due to the President by November. Unlike its five predecessors, its focus is on reserve components entitlements.

The 6th QRMC is part of the Office, Secretary of Defense, and is made up of three committees:

- A coordinating committee, chaired at the assistant secretary of defense level.
- A steering committee, composed of both active and reserve component generals. The Army Reserve participant, Major Gen. Henry W. Meetze, is chairman of the steering committee.
- A technical working group of nearly 40 military and civilian experts, including many Reservists, has been formed to analyze the facts and hammer out the details of the various issues under consideration.

Medics: Watch Your Paperwork

Army Reserve medical units and personnel sometimes provide voluntary medical care services within their local community as inactive duty training (IDT) or for retirement point credit. They may be taking an unnecessary risk if they do not have proper documentation with the agency for which the services are provided, note Army Reserve medical officials.

Army Reserve health care personnel are protected from malpractice claims in civilian facilities only if proper documentation authorizing training for personnel is executed. A DA Form 361 is required when Reservists provide medical care services to the civilian community under formal sponsorship of civilian or governmental organizations. Commanders may modify the DA Form 361 to accommodate local training requirements. When formal sponsorship is not desired, a local memorandum of agreement is used to specify the parameters of the training.

Reservists with questions should contact Lt. Col. William Rylant at the Forces Command (FORSCOM) Surgeon's Office. He can be reached at Autovon 572-2589, commercial (404) 752 2589, or toll-free at (800) 241-6440, Ext. 2589.

Thanks for Your Help

The Summer 1986 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine* contained a request for ideas concerning pay and benefits, in preparation for the 6th QRMC.

The response was overwhelming, with more than 600 responses received by Lt. Col. Doug Lamude, director for Army 6th QRMC, on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) at Department of the Army. "We appreciate your suggestions and are beginning to work on them now," Lamude said.

Lamude added that many Reservists had expressed interest in coming on active duty to work with the QRMC project. "We are still reviewing applications, and we will contact you if your skills match areas where we need additional help." Only a very limited number of tour personnel can be accomodated, he added.

Reservists As Astronauts?

Do you have a degree in engineering, physical science, biological science or mathematics, with at least three years of related experience? Then you may want to consider applying to become an astronaut.

Each year the Army submits nominations to the National Aviation and Space Administration (NASA) for astronaut selection. The Army's nomination program is open to soldiers of all ranks in both active and reserve components, according to Maj. Jim Rabon, who works with the astronaut selection program at the Army's Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN).

Nominees are chosen from the best qualified applicants by an annual Army Astronaut Candidate Selection Board. Successful Army nominees who are chosen by NASA to enter the astronaut program can expect a six-year tour with NASA. They would then be required to complete a three-year service obligation with the Army upon release from NASA.

The Army is in a difficult position in being competitive for astronaut-pilot positions, Rabon noted, due to a requirement for 1,000 hours of pilot-in-command time in high performance jet aircraft. However, soldiers are very competitive for astronaut mission specialist positions, and there has been one Army astronaut chosen in each of the last four selections.

Two Reservists have been nominated to NASA by the Army for astronaut assignment, Rabon said, although neither has been selected. Another Reservist, Capt. Millie Hughes-Fulford, has been selected as a payload specialist for a life sciences mission currently scheduled for the early 1990's. Payload specialists are selected separately and are not part of the astronaut program.

Astronaut hopefuls must be between 60 and 76 inches tall and be able to pass the NASA Class II flight physical examination (similar to an Army Class II). Vision, hearing and blood pressure standards are strict.

Specific skills sought by NASA for mission specialists include space science, earth science, life science, materials science, general engineering and flight test engineering.

For information or an application packet, write to Commander MILPERCEN, Attn.: DAPC-OPZ-AV, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332-0400. Packets should be requested by July 1, 1987.

Problem With An Evaluation? Here Are Some Suggestions

By Maj. David Glasrud

Throughout the Army, including the Army Reserve, several hundred thousand evaluation reports are written each year on officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers. The vast majority of those who render evaluation reports discharge this important responsibility with care, trying hard to accurately record the performance and potential of their subordinates.

But there are some who may not write each report as accurately and objectively as intended by the governing regulations (AR 623-105 and 623-205). In such cases, an appeal may be appropriate — but few of us have ever seen an appeal.

These questions and answers will help you understand the evaluation report appeal process.

What should I appeal?

If you receive an evaluation report which you firmly believe is an inaccurate or unjust evaluation of your performance and potential, or which contains administrative errors, that report may be a candidate for appeal. Likewise, a report that was not rendered in accordance with the regulation in effect at the time of preparation may be considered for appeal.

What if I am just unhappy with the report?

If you are simply dissatisfied with a good report because you believe it should be better, the appeals process probably will not help you. It is difficult to successfully challenge the judgement of your rating officials unless you can produce clear and convincing evidence that you deserve better. Even if you are successful, the remedy would probably be to remove the portions proven inaccurate or unjust, rather than raising the scores or block placements.

When should I appeal?

You should begin preparing an appeal as soon as you can after receiving an evaluation report with which you disagree. You may find reluctance on the part of would-be supporters who are still serving under the same rating chain and you must take this into consideration. Waiting too long, however, adds to the difficulty of locating those who might offer support, or in gathering records that might serve as evidence.

If you wait until you have been non-selected for promotion to begin preparation of an appeal, chances are that you will be rushed in gathering evidence in hopes of having the appeal considered before the next promotion board.

Where do I start in preparing the appeal?

Having decided what and when to appeal, you should begin laying the groundwork by a thorough review of the appropriate Army regulation in effect at the time the challenged report was prepared.

Using your copy of the challenged report, you should note any instances where provisions of the governing regulation were not followed. You may want to ask your local MILPO or Staff Judge Advocate for help.

How do I dissect the challenged report?

Note every entry, evaluation and narrative comment with which you have good reason to disagree. Get answers to these questions:

- Are there errors in the administrative portion of the report, such as your name, grade, social security number, military occupational specialty, inclusive rated period, nonrated periods, duty description and rating chain?
- Are there factual records that would back you up?
- In the substantive portions of the report (which relate to numerical scores, block placements and narrative), are there inaccurate or unjust entries?
- Are there third-party observers, records and reports that would back up your contentions?

What about people who observed my performance?

Make a list of those who were in positions to have observed your performance during the period of the challenged report and who might provide you a statement of support. Concentrate on identifying those who would have known of the expectations and demands of your rating officials and your working relationship with them.

Make a list of any records or reports that might refute portions or all of the challenged evaluation. Published rating chains, for instance, are

From The IG . . .

Start With The Right IG

Any Army inspector general can accept an IG Action Request from any soldier. But going to the proper IG to initiate an action saves time and expedites handling. Otherwise, the IG receiving the request has to hand it off to the proper agency, and that takes time.

Frequently Reservists and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers who belong to a troop program unit come to us at the ARPERCEN IG's office for assistance. If that assistance concerns records which are kept at ARPERCEN, that is appropriate. But ARPERCEN is the wrong agency if the request concerns a situation involving the Reservist's unit. We must forward the request to an IG in the unit's chain of command. The result is needless delay.

The ARPERCEN IG wants to serve soldiers and solve their problems, and we will do what we can to get Action Requests to the right place. But if you have a problem for the IG, think carefully which IG can be of the most assistance and take your request there first. You'll be glad you did.

often used to contest ratings by the wrong evaluation officials.

Where can I get records and reports?

Write to the S-1 or adjutant of the unit where a record or report was prepared and request copies of those applicable to you or your job. If an inspection report was prepared by a higher headquarters, write to that headquarters. In each request, state that your need is for official use in conjunction with an evaluation report appeal.

What are some pointers on preparing the basic letter of appeal?

While awaiting responses to your request for support, you should begin preparation of your letter of appeal. Identify in the first paragraph your name, rank, branch, social security number, period of report and priority of your appeal, as determined in the appeal chapter of the appropriate regulation. Include your phone number and current mailing address. Your home address may be used, if preferred.

Identify the specific portion of the report that you contest and clearly state your disagreement. Be clear, brief and specific. Limit your explanation to basic facts. If detailed information is essential, add your own statement as an enclosure to the appeal.

Request the specific changes you believe are justified by the evidence you provide. Your request may be a combination of changes or total removal of the report. Remember that you must document your request with sufficient evidence to warrant corrective action.

Where do I submit the appeal?

All Army Reservists, regardless of category, should submit the final original appeal, plus one complete copy, directly to Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-SPE-A, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis MO 63132-5200.

Verify that all necessary information (i.e., signature, date, mailing address, telephone number and priority) has been included before forwarding the appeal. All supporting statements must be original and all documents provided must be original or certified true copies.

What happens to my appeal then?

The Appeals Branch, Evaluation Reports Division, ARPERCEN, will review the case and notify you by letter either that the appeal has been accepted or is being returned for insufficient evidence.

Administrative appeals will be resolved by ARPERCEN. Substantive appeals will be forwarded to Department of the Army for final review and decision by the Enlisted Special Review Board (ESRB) or Officer Special Review Board (OSRB), as appropriate.

How long does it take to process an appeal?

The time necessary to process an appeal varies with the type and complexity of the appeal, the volume of appeals being processed and the extent of deliberation required to make an appropriate decision. Some appeals can take six months or longer to adjudicate, but some take much less time.

What can I do if my appeal is denied?

If your appeal is denied, you may seek new, additional evidence and submit a new appeal, or you may request relief from the next agency in the Army's redress system, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR). Operation of the ABCMR is governed by AR 15-185.

If your case was decided by the OSRB or ESRB, a case summary of the board's consideration is available under the Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA). A request in accordance with AR 340-17 and AR 340-21 for a copy of the case summary under the FOIA/PA should be sent to U.S. Army MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-ALS, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, VA 22332-0400.

Where can I find out more information about how to prepare an appeal?

Chapter 4, AR 623-205 (Enlisted) and Chapter 9, AR 623-105 (Officer and Warrant Officer) contain specific regulatory guidance concerning evaluation report appeal policies and procedures. In addition, since May 1, 1986, each regulation now includes a separate appendix which provides step-by-step information on how to assemble a credible appeal.

Missing EER's a Problem For Many IRR Soldiers

For many soldiers in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), the problem may not be an Enlisted Evaluation Report that warrants an appeal, but rather no EER at all.

Each year, several thousand IRR soldiers train with the active component of the Army on tours of Active Duty for Training (ADT). If the soldier is a sergeant E-5 or higher and the ADT tour is 12 days or longer, an evaluation report is to be prepared by the soldier's supervisor.

Since performance of ADT tours is a sign of an active and involved IRR soldier, it's obvious that they are the kind of troops who get considered for promotion. Selection for IRR enlisted promotions is by a board administered by the Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN).

The 1986 board considered about 2,900 soldiers for promotion to staff sergeant and above. A review of a sample of the files going before the board showed that about 75 percent of the files were missing at least one EER. The number of missing evaluations was estimated at 5,000.

The study indicated that the majority of the missing evaluations probably were not simply lost in the system, but in all probability had never been rendered in the first place.

When the board met, its members were instructed not to consider a missing evaluation report as a negative factor. But Army officials consider the situation unacceptable and unfair to the IRR soldiers involved — and there are a lot of them.

IRR soldiers can help police the situation themselves, officials note. While the onus is on the chain of command to make sure an evaluation is rendered when required, a wise soldier takes responsibility for his own

Continued on page 30

LETTERS

Sir:

I am in search of photographs taken by participants who served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. If any of your members have basic training, R and R, troop ship or any pictures pertinent to the war which they would permit me to copy and use for a forthcoming book on the U.S. Army in the Korean War, please write.

Thank you for your assistance.

Charles D. Spurlin
Chairman
Dept. of Social Sciences
The Victoria College
2200 E. Red River
Victoria, Texas 77901

Sir:

With the great help of hundreds of vets I've interviewed, I've sold three books on the Vietnam War. I'm starting a fourth proposed book involving:

(a) The actions 29 March-1 April 1970 when 2/7 Cav was attacked in their LZ, 2/8 Cav was overrun at LZ Illingworth, and the CG 199th Infantry Bde. was killed; and

(b) The ! May-30 June 1970 incursion into Cambodia by elements of the 4th, 9th and 25th Infantry Divisions, 1st Air Cav Div., 101st Airborne Div., 11th Armored Cavalry Regt., and 199th Infantry Bde.

Veterans of these actions can call or write anytime to arrange an interview.

Keith William Nolan
220 Kingsville Court
Webster Groves, Mo. 63119
(314) 961-7577

Sir:

We are attempting to get in touch with students of Kaiserslautern (Germany) American High School classes of 1960–65, to form an alumni association and to have our "first ever" reunion. Plans are for a reunion in 1988.

Former students can get in touch with Pat (Ferguson) Coomer, 1970 N. Hartford, #62, Chandler, Ariz. 85224

Ken Kimbrough
Marietta, Ga.

Sir:

I am having difficulty with ARPERCEN in St. Louis in obtaining a microfiche of my official file. I have been told by numerous promotion boards that it is my responsibility to review my official file to ensure that it is current. Last year I made a request for a copy of my file. So far I have not received a copy, and eight months have gone by.

Can you advise me and possible others just how long should we anticipate waiting for a reply?

Master Sgt. William Bauman
Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

It can take as long as six months for ARPERCEN to provide a microfiche in response to a request. This is a case of a small group of dedicated people performing a very large task.

To order a copy of your Official Military Personnel File on microfiche write to:

Commander, ARPERCEN
Attn: DARP-SPR
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-5200

Be sure to include your name, grade, social security number, mailing address. Don't forget to sign your letter.

Sir:

I am experiencing extreme difficulty 'n obtaining correspondence courses from the Army Institute of Professional Development (IPD) at Newport News, Va. I have been since February trying to get a course from the Engineer School.

I am a Reservist assigned to an Individual Mobilization Augmentee position at Fort Drum, N.Y. I am usually able to only take one tour of active duty for training per year. Attaching for points to a Reserve unit is not feasible due to shift work. Thus, it boils down to correspondence courses to amass enough retirement points.

It appears that enrollment applications are either not getting from ARPERCEN to IPD, or IPD is disregarding them.

Staff Sgt. William Vantran
New Berlin, N.Y.

We asked ARPERCEN and IPD to respond to you, and they both did.

From IPD:

"We sympathize with Staff Sgt. Vantran and other students who are caught in a time crunch. This problem is even more acute for the Individual Ready Reservist (IRR). The IRR application must be approved by ARPERCEN personnel managers, and accumulated processing and mail time can take up to 60 days.

"Aggravating this situation has been a computer malfunction which resulted in some 400,000 computer transactions being backlogged in the system. Unfortunately, Staff Sgt. Vantran's application was part of this backlog. The computer problem has been resolved and the turnaround time has decreased from a high of 60 days to about 10 days.

"Students can be assured that no applications for enrollment sit around IPD. They are processed within a day of receipt, provided that have been properly coordinated, approved, and contain sufficient data to process through our system. Many applications are returned because of incomplete addresses, social security numbers, zip codes, component codes and Retirement Year Ending (RYE) dates.

"Because of the volume of activity (30,000 applications, 20,000 letters, 10,000 phone calls, 270,000 answer sheets and 300,000 shipped subcourses each month), we are almost totally dependent on computer support to service soldiers. Manual intervention into our ADP system will not accommodate student needs.

"We anticipate receiving new ADP hardware soon which will enable IPD to be much more responsive. This interactive system will permit "on the spot" correction of student records, electronic enrollment, and quicker turnaround time for applications and grading."

ARPERCEN has also taken steps to solve this problem: "Prior to March 1, 1986, all correspondence course applications from enlisted IRR soldiers were approved by the schools NCO in the Enlisted Personnel Management Support Division. Due to the large volume of applications, there was often a backlog.

"On March 1, approval authority was delegated to individuals in each management division, in order to provide a more timely processing."

Sir:

I am a retired Army Reservist who has not reached age 60. After 30 years of Reserve service I am entitled to no benefits.

It would be a positive induce-

ment to current and future Reservists to offer retirement pay at the time the Retirement order is issued. This would allow retired Reservists to receive benefits consistent with other retired military eligibles.

If immediate pay cannot be offered, then issuance of a retirement identification card, DD Form 2 (Blue), should be authorized for all retired military personnel regardless of pay status. The issuance of this card would allow some benefits to be realized for services rendered.

As a retired Reservist and under the age of 60, I feel like an orphan. A full benefits retirement ID card would make me feel like the 30-year commitment was worth it.

Col. Edwin R. Scholl Jr.
Ft. Washington, Pa.

Sir:

According to *CARnotes*, Sept.-Oct. 1986, some 130 reserve components units had annual training (AT) periods of at least three weeks in training year 1986. This unit started its annual training on the night of 19 April and finished on 15 May. We were OCONUS (outside of Continental U.S.) from 21 April until 14 May.

How does this compare with other units with long AT's? Was this the longest AT event for a company-sized unit in the reserve components in 1986? We were in uniform on AT for 27 days and OCONUS for 24.

Capt. John B. Stinson
Co. B, 1st Bn.,
11th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
Newburgh, N.Y.

Can any other units beat these Green Berets for a single AT period?

Sir:

As a former public affairs officer, I would like to commend you on a job well done. Only those who have toiled over Army periodicals can understand the effort they require.

Dissemination of information is of fundamental importance, particularly in an organization as far-flung as the Army Reserve. Much of the frustration and dissatisfaction one finds in the USAR is a function of a feeling of impotence; a feeling that there is no way in which injustices can be remedied or improvements made. Often it seems that one's criticisms, comments and suggestions never reach the proper authorities.

I found particularly interesting your mention of the Sixth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation in the Summer 1986 issue, and the invitation to Reservists to submit suggestions concerning pay and benefits.

Certainly the suggestion by Sgt. Patrick M. Cassell that the New GI Bill be extended to Reservists who have completed their college education is an idea whose time has come. The number of college students who feel it necessary to acquire a graduate education is increasing every year.

As a professor at a large midwestern university known primarily for its schools of engineering and computer science, I find graduating seniors and graduate students who might be interested in serving the Reserve. The extension of the GI Bill to these individuals would help transform this interest into a commitment.

Reservists are now required to perform on a par with Active Army personnel while drilling one weekend per month. This means that NCO's and officers, in particular, must spend many hours of unremunerated time preparing the training for their soldiers. Why not award retirement points, if nothing else, for this time and effort?

It also means that all Reservists must engage in physical fitness programs on their own time (unlike the Active Army, which gets paid to do PT). Why not award retirement points, if nothing else, based on the PT scores?

Reservists must continue their military education through active duty, Reserve Forces schools and correspondence courses. For the latter, if they are TPU members in good standing, they receive nothing at all — no money, no retirement points. Why not award retirement points regardless of the Reserve status of the individual?

Active duty soldiers do not move without being paid. Reservists must often travel considerable distances to drill, and yet they receive no remuneration. Why not award pay or retirement points based on distance traveled?

Every year more requirements are piled on the backs of the long-suffering Reservists: More paperwork, stiffer PT tests, longer AT's, etc. But, for reasons which transcend logic and self-interest, they continue cheerfully to serve. And they will probably continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Yet, it would only seem fair that some of the more glaring injustices be remedied, that the country recompense with greater equity those upon whom it is counting so heavily.

Capt. Ben R. Lawton
West Lafayette, Ind.

Sir:

In the Fall 1986 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine*, you had an article on page 4 in "Update" that cited *Daniel A. Barber v. Gulf Publishing Co., Inc.*

Would you provide the court citation?

William G. Raysa
Oak Park, Ill.

The case was decided in the Southern District of Mississippi and was published in the Labor Relations Reporter. *The citation is 122 LRRM 2344 (S.D.Miss., 1/8/86).*

Sir:

I read with interest the article about exchange benefits for Reservists in the Fall 1986 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine*. My wife has not always been permitted access to exchange facilities even with the proper documentation as spelled out in the magazine. What should she do when faced with an ID checker at the exchange who doesn't seem to know the rules?

CW2 Rick Vohsberg
Braddock Heights, Md.

Officials of the Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) recommend that, if you or your dependent feel you are being treated unfairly, you ask to see the facility manager. The regulations governing access to AAFES facilities by reserve components personnel and their dependents are contained in both AR 60-20 and Exchange Service Manual (ESM) 1-4; the manager should have access to either or both documents.

One special note: There is an error in the regulation: It refers to "spouse" where it should use the broader term "dependent."

Note to "A Soldier and Citizen": Like most magazines, *Army Reserve* will withhold the name of a letter writer on request. We will not, however, publish an anonymous letter such as yours. All letters to the editor must be signed and verifiable by the editor.

Flight medic Witherell with medevac bird.

Photo courtesy Rollins College

Classmates of **Holly Witherell** at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., know she's an honors student, captain of the school's nationally-ranked water ski team, a chapel deacon, and involved in dozens of campus activities — but why does she wear that green flight suit to class on Friday afternoons? Because she's on her way to duty as a flight medic with the Army Reserve's 348th Medical Det. in Orlando. As the unit's only female flight medic, she asks for — and receives — no special allowances. "My crew never forgets I'm a female. They also know they can count on me physically and mentally if we're in a tight spot."

Body building is more than just a hobby for Maj. **Bob Hebbs** of the 98th Division (Tng.), Rochester, N.Y. Hebbs, who has lifted weights since high school and competed for four years, trains two hours a day, six days a week, and sticks to a low-fat, high-protein diet. "People told me I couldn't do it because of my small frame. I took that as a challenge." He's a certified judge for body-building competitions when he isn't competing himself.

Hebbs shows results of hard training.

Photo by Mark LaMarche

Best of the bunch is Master Sgt. **Reno C. Wells** of the 88th ARCOM, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., who was named Army Reserve Retention NCO of the Year for the U.S. Army Reserve. A veteran of four years of Marine Corps active duty, three years in the Idaho National Guard and ten years in the Army Reserve, Wells earned the honor while based in Walker, Minn., with A Co., 1st Bn., 409th Infantry, 205th Inf. Bde. The award was presented by Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr..

Two drill sergeants in the same family? That would be Sgts. 1st Cl. **Terry** and **Bonnie Hart** of C Co., 3rd Bn., 391st Regt., 3rd Bde., 98th Div. (Tng.) in Rochester, N.Y. He's commandant of the unit's drill sergeant school but says she "runs the show." They met in the Army Reserve, married four years ago, and have twin sons.

Drill sergeants Bonnie and Terry Hart do the weights-and-measures routine on Pfc. John Wheeler.

Bullock and trusty airbrush found a home in the Army Reserve.

Photo by 1st Lt. Kenneth Stice

Sgt. **Linwood Bullock** always enjoyed drawing and illustrating, but he didn't know the Army had an MOS for it until he was winding up his active duty career as a tanker and on his way home. Too late? Not really, for now he's an 81E20, illustrator, with the 326th Maintenance Bn. in Owings Mills, Md. Bullock is a sign painter and airbrush artist in civilian life.

Milligan (left) helps Butler (right) reach the pinnacle of his Reserve career.

What do you get when you land a chopper in a field of Cub Scouts. "Attacked!" laughs Sgt. 1st Class **Benjamin Almand** of the 461st AG Co., East Point, Ga. The airborne trooper joined a chopper and crew from the 145th Med. Det., Marietta, Ga., as the finale at a Scout camp in DeKalb County, Ga., where the theme was "Up, Up and Away."

Each year the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., honors Americans whose words or deeds strengthen understanding of freedom and the fundamentals of a free society. Among the dozen citizens honored by the foundation in a ceremony at the Capitol in Washington last fall was Col. **Ross G. Pickus**, Assistant Deputy Chief, Army Reserve.

Re-enlisting on the summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., might seem like a retention NCO's prize gimmick, but it's logical, if that's where you live. **Jim Butler**, an 11-year Reservist with more than 27 years of total service, is caretaker for seven reservoirs and thousands of acres of wilderness on the south slope of the mountain, which provides water to the city of Colorado Springs. He and his wife Phyllis (who grew up on the mountain) live during the summer at the 10,936-foot level; winters are spent "down below" at 8,500 feet. Doing the honors at the sky-high re-up was Butler's boss, retired Army Col. Donald Milligan.

Ask anyone at Ft. Eustis and they'll tell you the Aviation Maintenance Officers Course is a toughie. So it isn't surprising that it took a Reservist to max AMOC for the first time in the school's records. CW4 **John Clayton**, a commercial as well as USAR aviator, got perfect scores on all 15 examinations during the 84-day course. The Vietnam vet from Alaska is now in the IRR but was formerly a member of the 92nd Trans. Co. in Everett, Wash.

Almand enthralls Scouts with airborne stories.

USAR Photo by Sgt. Dorothy Young

John Clayton's category is Army aviation maintenance — and he knows all the answers.

Army photo by Staff Sgt. Don Brower

COVER STORY

Arctic Fighters

For the Reservists of the 205th, All Eyes are Fixed on Alaska

Skis are the way to go in the kind of terrain and weather in which the 205th trains.

By Capt. Dick Gilliam

Protecting America's interest on foreign soil is one thing. Protecting American soil is another.

Protecting American soil is the wartime mission of soldiers of the 205th Infantry Brigade (Light). Although capable of worldwide deployment, the 205th's primary area of interest is Alaska. In the event of a mobilization, the 205th would deploy to Alaska to "round out" the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and prepare for offensive and defensive operations.

A First for the Army Reserve

The 205th, headquartered at Ft. Snelling in St. Paul, Minn., made history in June 1986 when it was designated the Round-out brigade for the newly formed 6th Inf. Div., stationed at Fort Wainwright, Fairbanks, Alaska. A Round-out division has two active component brigades and one brigade from the reserve components.

The Round-out mission means that if the 6th Div. goes to war, the 205th goes with it. The 205th was selected as the Round-out brigade because of its experience in cold-weather operations and its long-standing relationship with the 172d Infantry Bde., stationed at Fort Richardson, near Anchorage. The 172d Bde. was the first combat element assigned to the 6th Inf. Div. and is the nucleus of the new division.

What is a Light Division?

A light division is a force designed to react immediately to a threat situation. While mechanized infantry and armor units are structured, trained and equipped to counter major conventional aggressor forces, a light force is better suited for quick reaction to low and mid-intensity conflicts.

The sled is an *ahkio*, and it is sometimes the best way to move loads in snow country. Pulling this one are, from left, Sgts. James Wilbik and David G. Lund, and 2nd Lt. Arthur French, all of Co. C, 3rd/3rd Infantry.

Strategically, a light force is a deterrent to aggressive actions because it shows opposing forces that the U.S. is capable of immediately deploying highly skilled, aggressive soldiers anywhere on the globe. This rapid deployment of a light force can be used to disrupt and slow down conventional aggressor forces until heavy force units can deploy and take over the battle.

The basic maneuver element of a light division is the brigade. Therefore, a light infantry brigade must be capable of sustained operations far from normal support elements. A light brigade's forte is its ability to put skilled, aggressive soldiers on any battlefield at a minute's notice.

Rangers will say this is nothing new; they've been doing that since the days of Frances Marion. And they're right. A light infantry brigade follows the doctrine and tactics of the Rangers, but on a larger scale.

Combat drill in the cold country is routine for these soldiers of the 205th.

Special Training for 205th Soldiers

In order to deploy and move quickly, light fighters must take with them only what they can carry. The less equipment a soldier has, the more he depends on himself and his fellow soldiers. Those responsible for training within the 205th realize this and are developing a dynamic training program for their soldiers.

This training follows programs already in practice at Ft. Benning and in other light divisions, and is referred to as the "Light Leaders Course." This training course was adopted for the 205th from the active component program. Trainers from the brigade visited Ft. Benning to observe the course first-hand.

Continued on next page

Arctic Fighters

Continued from previous page.

The Light Leaders Course is designed to train the junior leaders of the brigade in light infantry skills. Each battalion in the brigade sends company commanders, platoon leaders and all NCOs in a leadership position through a series of drill assemblies for this intensive training in Ranger-like operations.

This is not training for new recruits, but rather specialized training for officers and NCOs who have already proven themselves to be capable and experienced leaders. Once these unit leaders complete the course, they will lead their own soldiers through the course during Annual Training.

This portion of the training is referred to as the "rites-of-passage," and culminates in a well-deserved ceremony officially recognizing the soldiers as "Light Fighters."

Soldiers who undergo demanding and intensive training, and whose unit has a unique mission, often develop a camaraderie and esprit not found in other units. This phenomenon is clearly visible in the 205th. NCOs and officers who have shared the same arctic conditions, and pulled heavily loaded *ahkios* up the same trail, have developed a mutual respect for each other and an understanding of the importance of their mission.

Sighting in an 81mm mortar on the firing range are two members of Co. C, 1st/409th Infantry: Sgt. Donald Vogt, left, and Spec. 4 Arlon Gilk.

Sgt. Arlin Olson, 1st/409th Infantry, keeps a watchful eye for the aggressor.

This closeness, respect, and pride for the 205th has been contagious in the enlisted ranks. Young soldiers with little common training and experiences share a high level of esprit and belonging. Pride in themselves, their unit and in their own skills all contribute to the overall feeling of enthusiasm one feels while around these soldiers.

Hi-Tech

Besides the more well-known combat skills visible in an infantry brigade, there are many less obvious support and professional skills. Engineers, aviators, military intelligence and chemical troops, and even a cavalry troop support the mission of the 205th. Although these activities are not always apparent, they are crucial to success.

Prior to becoming the Round-out brigade to the 6th Division, the 205th was a separate brigade. This means that the brigade was capable of providing all its own combat support and combat service support. Although there will be some modifications in the brigade's structure, the soldiers possessing these skills will remain in the brigade.

The soldiers and leaders of the 205th Brigade have long known what they can do. The citizens of the Upper Midwest have long been proud of their part in America's defense. Now, the rest of the Army has discovered the collective talents and skills of the 205th soldiers.

And now, a new generation of youth is rediscovering patriotism and duty to their country. The 205th is affording them the opportunity to serve themselves and their nation. And they're doing an excellent job of both.

(Capt. Dick Gilliam is the Strength Enhancement Officer of the 205th Infantry Brigade.)

IRR Screen Nears Halfway Mark

By Master Sgt. Steve Walker

As you read this, the first-ever mandatory screening program for the Army's Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) will be near the halfway point. More than 100,000 IRR members will have received orders to spend a few hours at a nearby Army Recruiting station to update their records, be weighed and measured, and in some cases to take tests to see how well they have retained their military skills.

So, how's it going? Not badly for a first-time-ever program, say Army Reserve leaders, but not without a few hitches.

Master Sgt. Rudy Kindernay is part of the screening coordination team at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis. "One of the recurring problems is that individuals don't always read their entire order," says Kindernay. "We receive numerous calls from concerned soldiers who believe they have been recalled to active duty. They also think they have to report on their birthday rather than sometime during the month of their birthday."

Questions About the IRR Screening?
Call (800) 654-3745

If you have received a letter or orders regarding the IRR Screening, and have questions about what you are to do, you can call a special office at ARPERCEN in St. Louis for answers.

The office can be reached toll-free at (800) 654-3745 from all states except Missouri and Alaska. From telephones in those states, call collect to (314) 263-7233.

There is only one toll-free line, so don't be surprised if you don't get through right away.

Here's the Procedure

If you're an IRR soldier, your first sign of an impending screen is a packet which arrives in the mail from ARPERCEN about 30 to 45 days prior to your birth month. This packet explains the nature and importance of the screening program.

A few days later a second packet will arrive. This one contains official orders to report for the screening and other specific details, such as the name and phone number of the recruiting station at which you are to report. As soon as you can, you should call that recruiting station and set up an appointment.

Meanwhile, another envelope will arrive at that recruiting station with information about you. It all comes together when you show up, orders in hand, for your appointment. There is no need to wear a uniform or get a haircut.

At the recruiting station, a recruiter will help you fill out the record update form, conduct any testing that may be required (not everyone gets tested) and tell you about the opportunities which may be open to you as a member of the IRR.

The recruiter will also weigh and measure you. Overweight? You shouldn't be, but it won't count against you. The Army is more interested at this point in seeing how the overall IRR force weighs in than what any particular soldier weighs.

Once the screening is completed, the recruiter will mail the forms to ARPERCEN. Once ARPERCEN has verified your attendance, it authorizes your paycheck for one day of pay and allowances, plus travel pay.

Pay Questions

Kindernay says you should make sure that the recruiter signs your form before mailing it in. "Otherwise you will not be paid. Your paycheck should be mailed to you within 60 days if this is completed."

For some IRR members, there is one more step to be taken. "Each

Continued on page 27

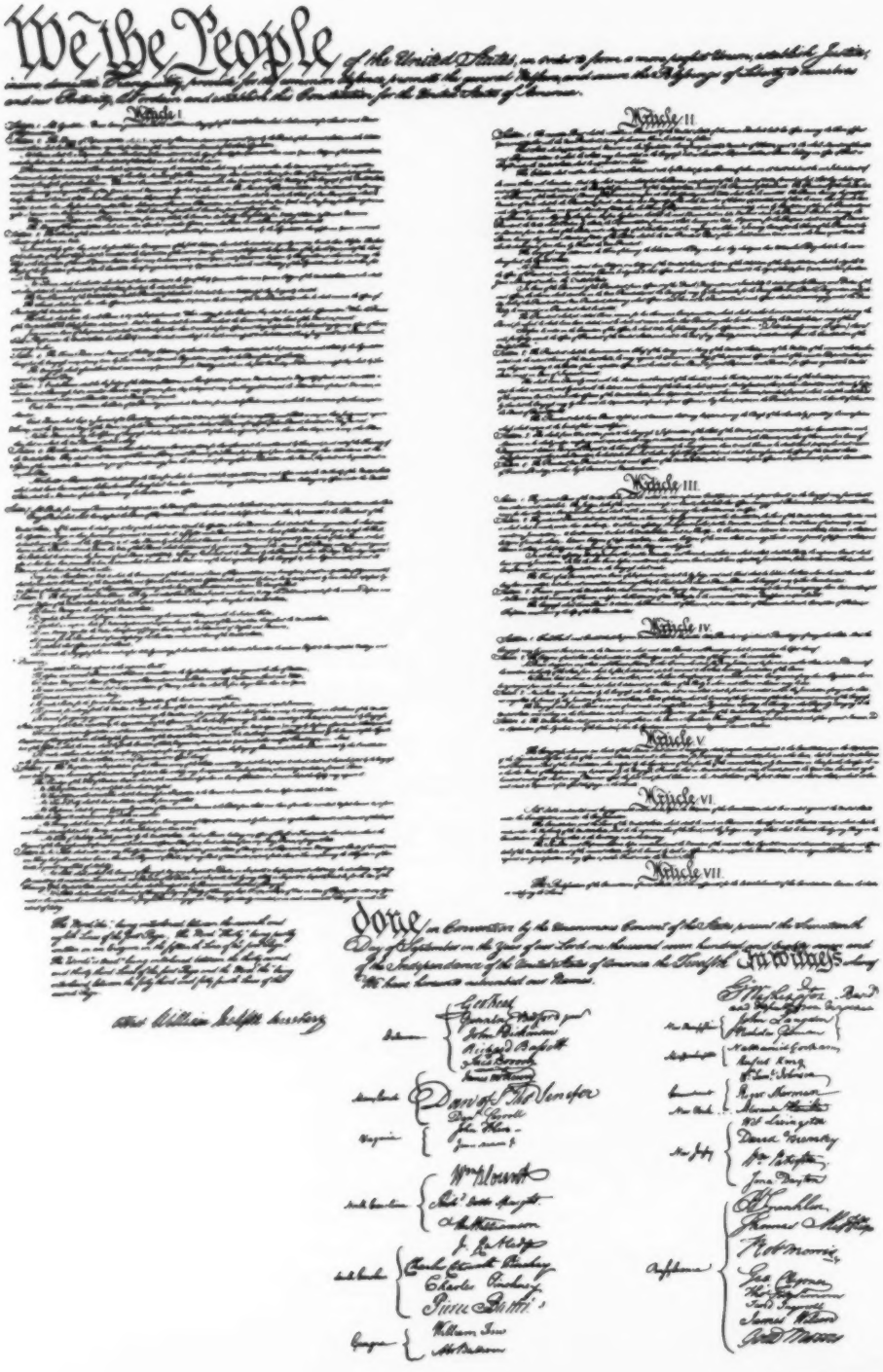
Do's and Don'ts for IRR Screening

DO:

- Do make an appointment with the designated recruiting station as soon as you receive your orders.
- Do tell your employer or supervisor as soon as possible, if you must take time off from work to attend the IRR screening. Provide them the appropriate letter from the information packet.
- Do bring your orders and IRR screening record with you to the screening.
- Do call ARPERCEN (see instructions elsewhere on this page) if you have moved from the address shown on your orders, if you cannot contact the designated recruiting office, or if you have any questions.

DON'T:

- Don't call a recruiting station about the IRR screening, or report for the screening, if you do not receive orders directing you to do so.
- Don't go to the designated recruiting station if you have moved and no longer live in that neighborhood. Call the toll-free number at ARPERCEN for assistance.
- Don't send the forms back to ARPERCEN. The recruiter will take care of that.
- Don't expect to get paid at the recruiting station. You will be mailed a check for the pay and allowances due you, which you can expect to receive in about 60 days.


We the People
of the United States
Article I
Article II
Article III
Article IV
Article V
Article VI
Article VII
done
Attest William Jackson Secretary

The American Revolution — The Final Act

The Birth of The Constitution

By Jim Haas

In May 1787, 56 men gathered in Philadelphia, 55 of them delegates sent by twelve of the thirteen states, plus a recording secretary. They came together "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation," as directed by Congress the previous February. What they produced has been recognized throughout the civilized world as the greatest political document ever written.

How They Got There

Two years after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation became the supreme law of the land. It was a weak document, giving great political power to the individual states, and very little to the central government.

This weakness became readily apparent as the congress, with limited authority, no treasury, nor a way to raise money except to literally beg from the individual states, no executive, and no strong leadership, quickly sank into helplessness. States squabbled among themselves and began to go their own ways. Their revolutionary bonds were unravelling.

Many of the men who fought in the Revolution and served in the wartime congress became alarmed, and began searching for a solution. The need to strengthen national ties became even more acute as rising restlessness among the population flared into citizen rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786. A former captain in the Revolutionary Army, Daniel Shays, inspired an uprising by farmers to protest ruinous taxation by the state, and the resulting loss of their farms. They marched in the best revolutionary style, pitchforks and staves in hand, on the seats of county government to demand reforms.

At the same time, simmering disputes between states over boundaries, water rights, settlement of the west, and paying their assessments to congress, became acute. The congress, with each state having one vote, nine states having to agree to any kind of action, and seldom able to muster a quorum, nearly ceased to function.

The First Steps

Emerging as a leading nationalist, George Washington was particularly concerned with the future of the west, to include the development of waterways and roads. His close friend and colleague, James Madison, took a first step to address these concerns by calling a meeting between Maryland and Virginia at Annapolis in December 1784. This meeting resulted in agreement between the two states to develop the Potomac River as a route to the west.

It also led to a second conference between the two states in 1785 at Alexandria, Va., to discuss the use of the Chesapeake Bay. The participants recommended a third meeting, this time encouraging participation by other nearby states, and an expanded agenda. Virginia, in 1786, invited all the states to a meeting at Annapolis to discuss commercial issues.

Only six states sent delegations, a total of twelve men, who were saddled with a variety of instructions that prevented any effective work from being done. With an agreement that trade issues could not be separated from larger political questions, the twelve, in a report to the congress and individual state legislatures, recommended a convention of representatives of all the states to meet in May in Philadelphia.

" . . . To Take Into Consideration The Situation of the United States . . . "

The states responded to the congress' call for delegations, except for Rhode Island, which, because of its stubborn resistance, was characterized by a speaker in New Haven as "an unruly member of the political body, and is a reproach and a byeword among all her acquaintances."

Seventy-four delegates were named to the Convention. Fifty-five finally showed up. Many of the no-shows simply could not afford to make the trip. Their states gave them no funds. A number of the 55 attended at their own expense, some having to borrow significant sums from friends and acquaintances.

Continued on next page

Constitution is Army's '87 Theme

Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. has designated The U.S. Constitution as the Army's Theme for 1987.

Marsh said the Constitution is many things: "It is a statement of national purpose and a statement of our nation's values; it is a contract between a people and their government, and it is a way of life. Finally, it is a model for a finely tuned, balanced form of government."

The relationship between the soldier and the Constitution starts at the very beginning, Marsh said, when he raises his right hand and takes the oath to "support and defend the Constitution."

The history of the Army is intertwined with the history of the Constitution, Marsh noted. "Before our young nation could even be in a position to draft a constitution, her freedom had to be won. It was won with the courage and blood of the first American soldiers. Once our liberty was secured, these same soldiers became the citizens upon whose commitment and hard work a great nation would be built."

The theme is closely linked to this year's celebration of the bicentennial of the Constitution, for which the Army is the Department of Defense executive agent.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Several of the most illustrious names from the Revolution were missing. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were in Paris and London, respectively, trying to forge treaties of commerce, arranging loans, and otherwise working to gain an element of respect for the infant nation. But they were vitally interested in the outcome, and maintained correspondence with Washington and others throughout the course of the convention. And Patrick Henry, grumbling that he "smelt a rat," refused an appointment to the body.

George Washington was the first non-Pennsylvania delegate to arrive in Philadelphia, which was undergoing a spell of unusually hot, humid weather. This debilitating heat continued throughout most of the four months of the convention. The need to keep windows closed — in the Pennsylvania State House during the day to maintain secrecy, and in the lodgings at night in an attempt to keep insects away, made the delegates' lives nearly insufferable.

On opening day, Monday, May 14, only two delegations appeared — Pennsylvania, most of whose members lived within shouting distance of the State House, and Virginia, thanks to the nagging of James Madison. A quorum was reached nearly two weeks later, on Friday, May 25, and the meeting was called to order.

George Washington was promptly elected president of the convention by unanimous vote, and Major William Jackson, who had asked Washington to recommend him, was elected convention secretary.

Some of the 55 delegates arrived many weeks later. Others departed during the convention, never to return. The body represented a cross section of the nation's best political minds. Nearly all were from the cities, major river areas and the coastline. Four occupations were predominant — planters or large-scale farmers, lawyers, merchants and state officeholders, although few of the framers would fall under any single classification. They were all leaders in their communities, exceptionally well educated for the time, experienced, and politically adept.

Twenty-one were military veterans, as was Major Jackson, the secretary. Some had signed the Declaration of Independence; most had held previous public office; nine were currently members of congress. It was truly a remarkable gathering of the young society's best.

It was agreed among the delegates that the proceedings would be conducted in the strictest secrecy. Guards were placed on each door of the State House, and delegates faithfully observed the rule during the numerous informal sessions among the state delegates in taverns, rooming houses and private homes. Public conversation and correspondence were guarded, and even families were kept in the dark. The compliance with the ruling, which would be impossible in today's mass communication society, was so complete that much of what transpired in those hot days in Philadelphia will never be known.

Although Major Jackson was the official secretary, he was described as an indifferent recorder. He missed much. James Madison, who placed himself in the front center of the room, from which vantage point he could hear everything, kept a far more complete record of the proceedings. It is through his mighty efforts that we know as much as we do. He labored faithfully, never missing a day.

George Washington, calm, deliberate, noncommittal, mostly silent, presided over every session, leaving his president's chair only to participate with the Virginia delegation when the body met as a "Committee of the Whole." It was said that, with his enormous influence, his facial expression became a barometer for the assembly. Each smile, nod or frown was noted. It is recorded that Washington made only two speeches during the

Essay Contest Honors Constitution

The bicentennial of the Constitution is the theme for the fifth annual *Army Reserve National Essay Contest* for high school students. Participation kits were distributed to high schools nationwide in January. The national winner will receive an expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C., and a $1,000 savings bond.

Student essayists are asked to "suppose you were a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia who had fought as a citizen-soldier in the Revolutionary War. Explain how you would see the Constitution as the culmination of your struggle. How did your experience as a citizen-soldier develop your conviction for a strong national defense? How was this concept embodied in the Constitution?"

U.S. ARMY RESERVE
National Essay Contest

The contest is sponsored by the Army Reserve, in cooperation with the Reserve Officers Association, and is a recognized activity of the President's Commission for the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

For more information, contact:
U.S. Army Reserve National Essay Contest
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10105

convention; when he was led to the president's chair on the first day, and on the last day, immediately prior to the signing ceremony.

"The Long, Hot Summer"

As the convention got down to serious business, Madison, for the Virginia delegation, proposed a "remedy" to the problems caused by the Articles of Confederation. This suggestion, consisting of 15 resolutions came to be known as the Virginia Plan. Written for the most part by Madison, the plan quickly became the foundation of the Constitution. Other plans were proposed at other times, including the New Jersey Plan, but these were voted down in short order.

The debates continued, with only a few short recesses, through the torrid summer months. Points and counterpoints were made, discussed, and voted on. Some votes were binding, some were not. It was during this time that an agreement, later to be known as the "Great Compromise," was made, which was to determine the composition of the upper and lower houses of Congress.

The compromise was based on four resolutions, which provided for representation in the lower house according to population and direct taxation, with a census every ten years for the purpose of redistributing the seats; for representation in the upper house which provided an equal vote for each state; and for an exclusive power in the lower house to originate money bills (which were not to be "altered or amended by the second branch").

Because of the secrecy under which the proceedings were held, and the trickle of information that came later, mostly from Madison's writings, one can only guess at the frantic whirl of events during these weeks, which settled the thorniest issue of the convention — the equality of rights between the large and small states.

The great compromise broke the log jam of issues, and the convention moved relatively quickly from that time. A number of relatively minor but thorny matters were remanded to a "committee on postponed matters," which was able to reach agreement, and present acceptable solutions to the convention. Finally, the work was nearly done.

The Last Steps

The rough document was turned over to a Committee of Style and Arrangement for final polishing. This five-member committee, its most notable members being Alexander Hamilton (who had only recently returned from New York, having missed most of the convention, to the irritation of the majority who had sweated through the summer), and Madison, went through the document word by word. In four days, their work was done.

Credit for most of the polishing, and the writing of the preamble, went to Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, who boldly wrote those words which caused endless oratory, hostility at home among supporters of states' rights, and hope throughout the world: "We the People of the United States . . . "

Of the original 55 framers, 41 gathered for the signing. Some had earlier departed the convention for personal reasons or because of illness. Others, such as two of New York state's three delegates, opposed to the finished product and refusing to have any further part in it, went home. Hamilton alone signed on behalf of the nation's third most populous state. And when it came to signing, three more, Gerry of Massachusetts, and Mason and Randolph of Virginia, refused to affix their signatures. The convention adjourned on Sept. 17, 1787, and the delegates left the city.

But their work was not yet finished. Most of the signers labored to push their work through the dying congress, which on Sept. 28, only eight days after the convention adjourned, voted to transmit the document to the states for ratification.

Approval of at least nine states was needed before it would become the law of the land. Tiny Delaware was first to ratify, which it did unanimously on Dec. 6, followed six days later by Pennsylvania, which ratified after a fierce struggle. The antifederalists in that assembly deliberately stayed away to prevent a quorum. They locked themselves in a lodging house. That night a crowd surged through the streets, assaulted the house, grabbed two of the uncooperative delegates, and carried them, kicking and screaming to the state house.

Throughout the land, state delegations argued, debated, orated, and in some cases physically fought for and against the new document. Many of those who led the nation through the Revolution, now led the fight against ratification. But in the end, every state, including Rhode Island, voted to ratify the Constitution. The people triumphed.

Saddling Up For Blazing Trails

By Master Sgt. Nick Grand

"Good-bye, cold, snow-covered midwestern U.S.A.! Hello, lush, green, hot, steamy, tropical jungle! Blazing Trails 87 is under way."

This year's road-building training exercise in Central and South America kicked off Jan. 10 with the arrival of nearly 400 U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard engineers who, along with support personnel, arrived at Palmerola Air Base in Honduras. They are the first of about 5,500 U.S. citizen-soldiers and airmen scheduled for 17-day tours in Latin America in 1987.

The majority of the participating units are Reserve and Guard heavy engineer groups, battalions and companies from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico. They will be supported by logistical, communications, field medical, military police, public affairs and civil affairs units and personnel.

The first troops to deploy were airlifted by giant U.S. Air Force C-141 transports from Chicago, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, to the Yorro Valley, a mountainous region in central Honduras.

There, under remote, tropical and Spartan conditions, they will build a 5.5-kilometer (nearly 3 1/2-mile) dirt and gravel farm-to-market road near Puente Grande. It will extend a 20-foot-wide, two-lane, 11-kilometer road that other Reserve and Guard engineers built in 1985 and 1986 from Jocon to Puentecita. That road has already improved the quality of life for the Honduran farmers and families living in the region.

The driver of the Jocon-Yoro bus shares a break with an Army Reserve dozer operator.

Oso Grande Back In Action

A temporary base camp which was used last year, called Oso Grande (Big Bear), will be home for the ten groups of Reservists and Guardsmen who will rotate in and out of Honduras every two weeks. The 31-acre site, which has no permanent structures, is complete and self-sufficient. Its tent-covered facilities include sleeping quarters, a fully-staffed medical and dental clinic with emergency surgery facilities, showers, lavatory, water purification unit, a chapel and a small post exchange.

A wood-covered, open structure serves as a kitchen/dining facility by day and a recreational meeting hall and movie theater at night. Large, diesel-powered generators produce electricity. The camp can support about 600 U.S. and 1235 Honduran troops at any one time.

Of this number about 95 troops, including the task force commander, are "duration staff." They are Reservists and Guardsmen who are on active duty for the entire Blazing Trail exercise. They started arriving in Honduras in late 1986 to resurrect the base camp and to supervise the unloading and transport of heavy road-building equipment and other supplies shipped from the U.S. by boat and plane. In early July they will tear down the camp and arrange for the heavy equipment to be shipped back to the states.

Long Way From Home

For many of the first round of Blazing Trails troops, the trek to Honduras started in the pre-dawn darkness of Jan. 9 when they gathered at their Reserve center for pre-deployment administrative and medical processing. Then it was to the airports to meet the C-141s.

The troops arrived at the departure airports on time, but Mother Nature got there first. Eight to ten inches of snow blanketed the midwest, delaying departure while the aircraft were cleared of snow and de-iced. In Chicago, the troops waited more-or-less patiently in their buses until departure finally came. The Dubuque flight was delayed a full 24 hours, and troops returned to the processing center to wait.

When they finally did arrive in Honduras, a cultural and climactic

shock awaited. Despite its nickname, Chicago doesn't have a monopoly on wind — Palmerola can give it a run for its money. As the C-141 doors open, the passengers were greeted by blast-furnace heat, 65-percent humidity and a dust-blowing wind.

Now came a 7 1/2-hour, 150-mile trip to Oso Grande, aboard small Honduran school buses. It was a slow and bouncy trip, but a hot meal was awaiting the troops when they arrived, just before dusk. The trek was over, and Blazing Trails 87 had begun.

(Master Sgt. Nick Grand is a member of the 108th Tactical Fighter Wing, New Jersey Air National Guard, and is on duty with the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Southern Command.)

"Say Ahhh . . ." GI flashlight serves this Army Reserve dentist well in a makeshift "examining room."

The Family That Trains Together . . .

Included in the Blazing Trails 87 duration staff are two Army Reserve husband-and-wife teams.

Master Sgt. Lance Wittkopp and Sgt. 1st Class Lori Keach from Muskegon, Mich., celebrated New Year's Eve in Honduras. Wittkopp is protocol NCO for the task force and Keach is a personnel administrative supervisor.

Staff Sgts. William DeForest and Sharon Taylor of Kalamazoo, Mich., are assigned to the camp medical clinic and arrived in early January.

It isn't every day an Army Reservist visits a U.S. Navy battleship—in the line of duty.

Battlewagon!

By Sgt. Vonny Rohloff

Recently the U.S.S. *Iowa*, cruising the Caribbean off Panama, welcomed aboard Panamanian, British and American dignitaries and U.S. military personnel for an open house.

With flags waving proudly against the blue sky, the 887-foot-long *Iowa* opened her hatches for a show of her facilities. Then, with knock-your-socks-off noise, she demonstrated some of her firepower during simulated battle drill.

To get to the *Iowa*, we flew by Army UH-60 helicopter from Paitilla Airport, Panama, to land on the bow of the ship. With a crew of more than 1,500, she is a floating city. As we climbed steep stairs and passed through narrow corridors, we were impressed by the efficiency of the ship, with every inch used wisely.

The "doors" on the *Iowa* are narrow and oval-shaped, with the bottom about a foot from the floor. The sailors call them "knee knockers," and the design allows a compartment to be sealed off in the case of fire or taking on water.

This *Iowa*, the third battleship to bear the name, was launched in 1942. She saw combat in the Pacific during World War II and was Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey's flagship in Tokyo Bay when the Japanese surrendered in 1945.

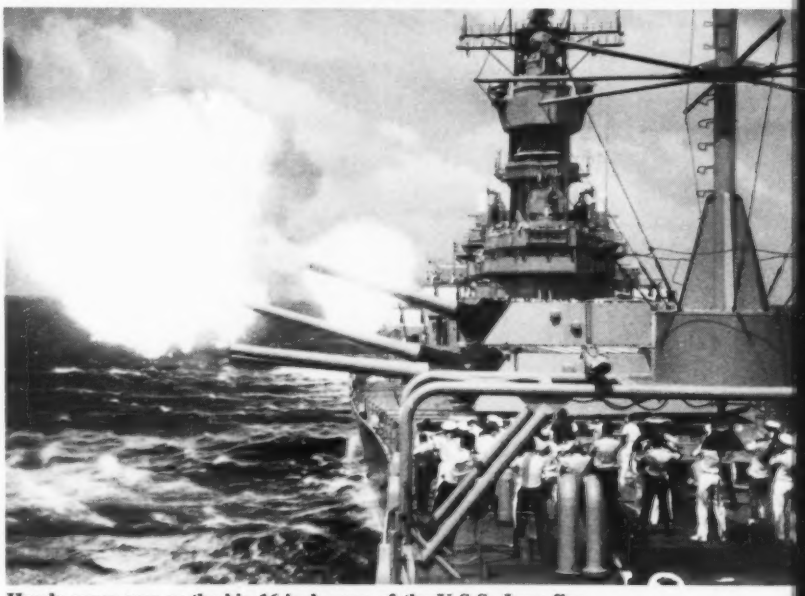
Decommissioned in 1949, the *Iowa* returned to active duty in 1951 to fight off the coast of Korea. She was retired again in 1958, carrying her 11 battle stars to the mothball fleet in Philadelphia.

After 23 years in mothballs, the *Iowa* rejoined the fleet in 1981. She was modernized with new communications, air and surface search radar and electronics countermeasure systems, as well as air conditioning. Her nine 16-inch and twelve 5-inch guns were reinforced by a variety of missiles.

Many sailors join the Navy to see the world, and the men of the *Iowa* have visited Denmark, Norway and West Germany. The world has come to the *Iowa*, too, with visits by the presidents of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Panama; the king of Norway, and Prince Andrew of England. As part of the Statue of Liberty celebration last July 4, President Ronald Reagan also visited the *Iowa*.

The most impressive part of our visit was the firing of the main battery of 16-inch guns. Their firing literally knocked me off my feet. I could feel the heat and see yellow fire from the blast. Next came golden billows of smoke and, 45 seconds latter, impact ten miles away.

As the helicopters transported us back to shore, a rainbow appeared, with the end touching Panama. Behind us, the *Iowa* sailed into the sunset.



Hands cover ears as the big 16-inch guns of the U.S.S. *Iowa* fire.

Army Reserve Photo by 1st Lt. Lorraine Owings

For Civil Affairs Reservists, Blazing Trails Is the Real Thing

By Pfc. Alicia Lawrence

A team of Army Reserve civil affairs specialists is finding in Blazing Trails a rare chance to practice what they preach and work directly with and for the Hondurans who live near the exercise site.

In civilian life, Maj. Rafael H. Quintero is a postal clerk in Tampa, Fla. In Honduras, he and his bilingual staff provide a link between their fellow Reservists and Guardsmen and the Honduran civilians and military.

Among their functions is the distribution of a collection of clothing, toys, personal items and school supplies for Honduran communities in need.

"We came down here to build a road, but at the same time we have the opportunity to do more," says Quintero. "We can see the results here. We see that it helps."

'I Sure Hope Someone Appreciates . . . '

Sgt. Merlin Gaer lives in Indianola, Iowa. He's a construction worker in civilian life. As an Army Reservist, he's a supply technician with the 372nd Engineer Group in Des Moines.

He celebrated his 39th birthday on the way to Blazing Trails 87. As he neared Oso Grande and a hot meal, he muttered, "I know life begins at 40, I just wonder if I'm going to make it . . . I sure hope someone appreciates my being here."

Martin Martinez appreciates Sgt. Gaer and, if they chance to meet, will give him the best birthday present he's ever received: Heartfelt thanks from his family for making their lives a little bit easier, and for giving them hope.

Martinez lives in Puente Grande. The 44-year-old farmer was recently interviewed by Chicago TV crew, one of the many U.S. news teams looking for the "big story" in Honduras.

Through a translator, he was asked what the new road being built by the Blazing Trails 87 engineers would mean to him. He replied, "Everything!"

Pointing to the road built last year, he explained how it has helped him get a better price for his sugar cane and red beans. "It was less than a goat trail before the Americans came. I have no car, no burro, nothing, just my back to carry what I grow to market. And it is not easy," he said, pointing to the steep, curvy terrain.

"Before, I could carry not very much on the trail," he continued. "But now," he beamed, "I can carry much more. And it is easier on me. I hope the Americans build more roads . . . all the way to Jocon."

When asked how he felt about so many Americans coming to Honduras, Martinez said, "Good, very good! We have talked about it many times. We respect these men who come from far away and leave their families to come help us with their big machines. We wonder why. We are very poor. No one has ever done this for us before."

Martinez pointed to the 40-pound sack of beans at his feet. He said it will feed his family for about two months. He earns about ten lempira ($5) a month and barters for nearly all that his family needs.

The TV crew then turned to one of Martinez's neighbors. Rosales-Murillo Merardo, in his late 60's, is also a farmer. "Before the new road was built, the rainy season would always wash the old trail away. Since we could not carry our goods to market, we could do nothing but wait until some merchant came by from Jocon with a truck. We were at his mercy and he would not give us a good price for our cane and beans," said Merardo.

"Now it is different. A bus can reach us and even though we can not load it with cane and sugar, we can at least take smaller amounts to market more often. It makes it easier to visit and trade with villages on the other side of the mountains. Yes, it is also safer for the children," he added.

Merardo abruptly changed the subject: "When is the doctor coming to Puente Grande? I would like for him to pull some teeth." Merardo points to his almost toothless mouth.

Merardo knows the doctors will be coming, for included in the Blazing Trails exercises are visits by medical and dental teams throughout the countryside to treat people, some of whom have never seen a doctor in their life. Veterinarians join in the visits, too, and are equally important—some farmers consider the health of their food-producing stock and work animals more important than their own.

During his two weeks in Honduras, Sgt. Gaer will have a chance to meet some of his hosts, if not Martinez and Merardo. Only then will he know how much his sacrifices are appreciated.

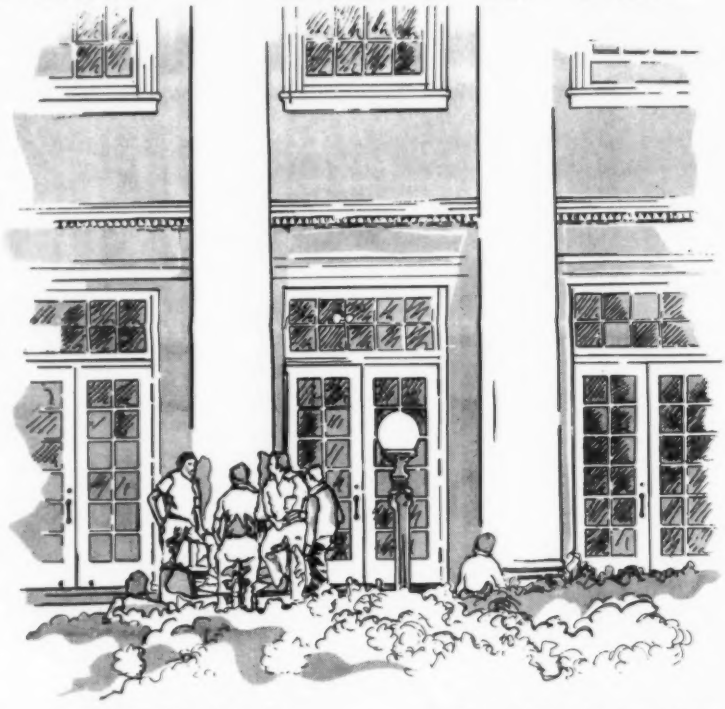
The New GI Bill — Yours to Use

Do you have the money to go to college? It can easily cost up to $5,000 per year. And, as the costs of education continue to escalate so do Army Reserve requirements for education. Officers now have mandatory civilian education requirements, and enlisted members may soon have them. But there is a way to help meet these rising costs.

The "New" GI Bill went into effect on July 1, 1985. It was a historic moment for the Army Reserve. It was the first time Congress passed a law to provide educational assistance for members of Troop Program Units of the Army Reserve and other members of the Selected Reserve.

The GI Bill has existed in many forms for the past 40 years. Most of us are familiar with the Vietnam-era GI Bill, which provided educational assistance for a broad range of programs.

The New GI Bill may be used only for pursuit of an associate or bachelor's degree. It will provide up to $5,040 in benefits which will be paid by the Veterans Administration directly to you. The benefits are paid at the rate of $140 per month for fulltime enrollment, $105 per month for 3/4-time enrollment, and $70 per month for 1/2-time enrollment.



Eligibility Requirements

To become eligible for the New GI Bill you must:

- Be a high school graduate, GED, or equivalent.
- Complete 180 calendar days of service in the Army Reserve (6 months from the date of enlistment).
- Complete initial training — Basic and Advanced Individual Training (AIT).
- Be a satisfactory participant in the Army Reserve.
- Have enlisted, reenlisted or extended for six years after July 1, 1985.

You are **not** eligible to receive the New GI Bill if you already have a bachelor's degree; if you are receiving an ROTC scholarship, or if you cannot reenlist for six years.

Your New GI Bill benefits will end when you receive a bachelor's degree. They will also terminate if you receive an ROTC scholarship, are discharged from the Selected Reserve, become an unsatisfactory participant, use up all $5,040 in benefits or do not use the benefit within 10 years.

New GI Bill Works for IMA's, Too

The New GI Bill applies to members of the Selected Reserve. This includes not only members of Army Reserve Troop Program Units but also Reservists who are assigned as Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA's) or Active Guard/Reserve (AGR).

The enrollment criteria are the same as for unit members, but the procedure for receiving a DD Form 2384, Notice of Basic Eligibility, is different.

- IMA enlisted soldiers should contact their Career Advisor in the Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo.
- AGR enlisted soldiers should contact the Personnel Service Support Team (PSST) at the military personnel office which maintains their records.
- While most Reserve officers have bachelor's degrees and therefore are not eligible for New GI Bill benefits, an officer without a degree can take advantage of the program. IMA or AGR officers should contact their Personnel Management Officer at ARPERCEN for more information.

Common Questions About The New GI Bill

I am a member of the Army Reserve and I want to use the New GI Bill. What do I do?

First — Do you meet the requirements?

- Are you a high school graduate or equivalent?
- Have you completed initial training?
- Have you completed 180 days in the Army Reserve?
- Are you currently serving a six-year enlistment?
- Are you a satisfactory participant?

The answers to all of the above must be yes.

Next, ask yourself these questions:

- Do you have a bachelor's degree?
- Are you receiving an ROTC scholarship?

The answers to both of the above must be no.

See your unit clerk and ask to sign a DD Form 2384, Notice of Basic Eligibility. Block 10 of this form is the Date of Basic Eligibility. This is the date that starts your ten years of eligibility. The Date of Eligibility is the first date you meet the eligibility requirements above. These eligibility requirements are also listed on the DD Form 2384.

I signed a DD Form 2384 and am ready to go to college. What do I do now?

When you visit your college, go to the veterans affairs office. They will be able to tell you if the courses you want to take are eligible for the New GI Bill. Colleges and the Veterans Administration call the New GI Bill "Chapter 106."

If the courses you want to take are eligible, you will be required to fill out some more forms. The application form has some very important instructions on your responsibilities to the Veterans Administration. Read them.

Once you have filled out the VA forms, the veterans affairs office will forward your paperwork to the Veterans Administration regional office for processing. This should take about four weeks.

After your application is processed you will receive a letter from the VA. This letter will begin: "You have been awarded educational assistance as described below." The letter will tell you how much money you will be getting and for how many months. It will also tell you how many months of remaining entitlement you will have at the end of the school term and when your ten years of eligibility ends. This letter also has some very important instructions about changes in status. Read these and follow the instructions.

Within a week of receiving this letter you should receive your first check. After the initial check, your checks would arrive the first week of each month.

What if I don't get a check?

If you have received the letter from the Veterans Administration notifying you of your status and no check comes within two weeks, contact the veterans affairs office at school. They will need to know your file number, which is usually your social security number. (When you talk to your veterans affairs office, it is good to remember they do not work for the Veterans Administration, they work for your college.)

Your veterans affairs office should be able to tell you something within a few days. If they are unable to help you, contact your unit and ask to see your New GI Bill manager. The manager should be able to assist in clearing up the situation.

Where do I get more information about the New GI Bill?

Your unit should have a copy of AR 135-7. It will tell you all the military requirements. The chapter on the New GI Bill is brief, and you should read it.

When you visit the veterans affairs office at your college they will have a copy of the Veterans Administration regulation, DVB Circular 20-85-19, "Chapter 106 Educational Assistance for Members of the Selected Reserve." It explains some of the Veterans Administration requirements."

Make sure you understand your responsibilities. The Veterans Administration has a very aggressive program to get their money back if they overpay you. If you get checks that you don't think are correct, call the veterans affairs office immediately.

If you have further questions, your unit, your Retention NCO, or your New GI Bill Manager should be able to answer them.

IRR Screen

Continued from page 17

month, 1,000 IRR members are selected at random and sent a survey along with their information packet. If you receive the survey, complete it during your one day of active duty," says Maj. Dan Kohner of ARPERCEN.

Kindernay says his office has received 15 to 25 calls a day pertaining to requests for pay, possible tours of duty, promotions and resignations. "We don't mind the large volume of calls," says Kindernay. "We do the best we can to answer their concerns."

If You Don't Show Up?

Refusal to schedule a screening will generate another letter from ARPERCEN, explains Kohner. That letter will contain a second set of orders with a specific date and place to report.

Kohner says, "If at that time the IRR member still fails to report, another letter is sent informing the soldier that his records may reflect less than honorable character of service should he choose not to attend. This could severely affect veteran's benefits, such as the GI Bill and medical benefits.

"While we do not anticipate problems with any IRR member, they must realize that the mandatory attendance is crucial to the Reserve readiness picture," he stressed.

OPPORTUNITY

U.S. Reservists Dominate '86 CIOR; Look Ahead to '87

Two tired Army Reserve majors after the NATO Land Obstacle Course competition at last summer's CIOR meet in Athens, Greece. Left is Steve Hoge, a member of the overall winning team; right is Mike Stobie, whose team placed ninth.

Teams from U.S., including seven Army Reservists, dominated the 1986 military skills competition of the Confederation of Interallied Reserve Officers (CIOR), held in Athens, Greece. It was the best U.S. showing since the 1975 competition, which was also held in Athens.

The CIOR is an organization of Reserve officer associations from the NATO nations. The military skills competition is held each year in a different member nation, in conjunction with the CIOR congress. The 1986 event included 41 three-soldier teams of officer-athletes representing ten NATO nations.

Among the teams were six from the U.S., representing six of the seven Reserve Components. The U.S. Reservists won all three overall team championships, two of three team events, and one individual marksmanship event.

CIOR tests a variety of military skills over an arduous three-day round of events, including:

- Marksmanship — rifle, pistol and submachine gun, using the combat weapons of the host nation. Greece uses the G-3 rifle, .45-caliber pistol and Thompson submachine gun. One Reservist from each team competes with each weapon.
- Swimming — a 50-meter water obstacle course, performed in the host country's utility uniform.
- Orienteering, over a seven-to-nine mile route, against the clock, run in uniform with boots and carrying the weapons used in the marksmanship competition.
- The "NATO Land Obstacle Course," a 500-meter course containing 20 obstacles and considered by competitors to be the most difficult of the events.
- Military skills such as map reading, range estimation, and grenade throwing.

Army Reserve Magazine,

Overall Winners

For the first time since 1981, a U.S. team claimed the overall victory in the open class (all competitors). Ending a period of Norwegian dominance were two Army Reservists and a National Guardsman: Veteran competitor Maj. Dennis Manske, a Reservist in the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program from Champagne-Urbana, Ill.; Maj. Steve Hoge, an Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) officer living in Germany; and 1st Lt. Phil Gaston of the Arkansas National Guard.

The champion threesome was second in team marksmanship, won the grenade throwing portion of the orienteering event and was sixth in the running obstacle course and orienteering. Manske won the individual rifle event and Hoge placed third in individual pistol.

Among Reservists over 35 years old, the overall winning team included Lt. Cdr. Malvin Harding, USCGR; Maj. Jon Nealon, an Army Reserve AGR officer from ARPERCEN in St. Louis, Mo.; and Capt. John Moreau, an Army Reservist from San Antonio, Tex. They placed second in open competition and won the team orienteering event. Harding tied for second with the submachine gun.

The novice division, for teams of first-time CIOR participants, was won by three second lieutenants: Michael Cordier, an Army Reservist with Co. C, 1st Bn., 11th Special Forces, Fort Dix, N.J.; and Marine Reservists Mike Dovey and Rick Harper. They placed sixth in open competition and won the team marksmanship event. Cordier placed fifth in pistol shooting, Dovey second in rifle competition and Harper third with the submachine gun.

Other Army Reservists also participated. Maj. Michael Stobie, an AGR officer who teaches ROTC at Eastern Washington University, was a member of the ninth-place team which also placed third in the water obstacle course. The team which placed third in novice competition included 2nd Lt. Timothy Faulkner of Fayetteville, N.C. Capt. Mark Earley of San Antonio, Tex., helped coach the U.S. orienteering effort, which won in the face of strong Norwegian, German and Danish competition. Lt. Col. Ray McKnight of Tucson, Ariz., coached marksmanship, and the U.S. had one of its best shooting performances ever.

The Reserve Forces Coordinator and Chief of Delegation for the U.S. is Maj. Paul Schmitz, an Army Reserve AGR officer at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The team captain/coach is Lt. Cdr. Mike Hughes, a Naval Reservist from Las Cruces, N.M.

Major Dennis Manske is a veteran CIOR competitor. He was a member of the winning 1986 U.S. team and also won the individual rifle competition.

Interested in Participating?

The 1987 CIOR competition will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from July 26 to 31. Participation is open to all Reserve Component officers, whether unit members, IRR or AGR.

Applications to participate are due at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by April 14. The applications are screened and potential competitors are placed on active duty for training (ADT) status to attend training and tryouts at Fort Sam Houston. Reporting date this year is June 7, and selection competition will be June 25 to 27.

For officers selected to compete, ADT is continued through the CIOR meet in Denmark. Competitors will be released from ADT August 1.

Normally, 45 to 50 officers are selected to try out. A total of 18 competitors are selected to represent the U.S. There are usually two teams of novice competitors as well as three or four teams in open and over-35 competition.

Minimum qualifications to be considered for a try-out are:

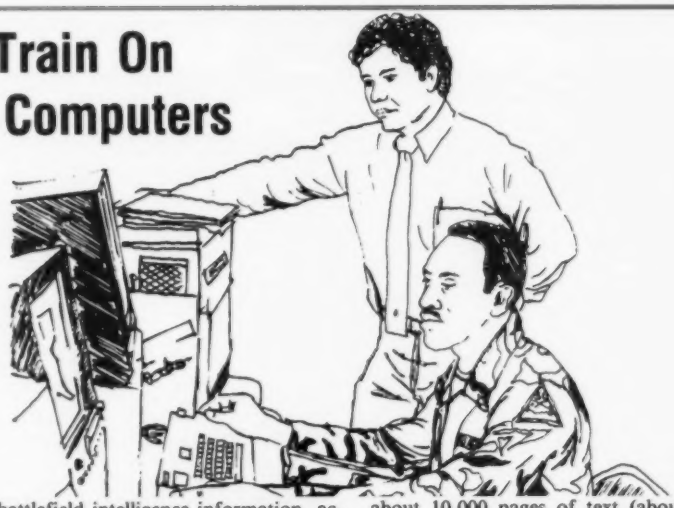
- Run five miles in 32:30 or quicker.
- Swim 50 meters in 36 seconds or quicker.
- Perform at least 50 pushups and 50 situps.

Reserve officers interested in learning more about CIOR or obtaining 1987 applications should write or call the CIOR coordinator, Maj. Paul Schmitz:

To call: Commercial (512) 221-5359 or 7909
Autovon 471-5359 or 7909
Toll-free from outside Texas: (800) 531-1114, Ext. 5359 or 7909.
Toll-free from inside Texas: (800) 292-5867, Ext. 5359 or 7909.

To write:
CIOR Coordinator
Directorate of Reserve Component Support
Building 142
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-5000

Army Reservists Train On New Intelligence Computers



By PFC Keith D. Butler
Fort Dix Public Affairs Office

Army Reserve military intelligence units and other organizations with intelligence-handling requirements have started to receive a new piece of equipment which will bring them to the state of the art of Total Army battlefield intelligence data analysis.

The AN/UYK-71 MICROFIX is known as an All Source Production System (ASPS). The first training classes for Reservists and National Guardsmen receiving the MICROFIX began in December, using equipment which was turned over to representatives of the receiving units at the end of the training sessions.

The first classes, for soldiers from the eastern part of the U.S., took place in December at the U.S. Army Consolidated Training Facility (CTF), Fort Dix, N.J. Additional classes were held in January at Camp Mabry, Tex., for MICROFIX operators from western states.

During the one-week classes, soldiers in MOS 96B (order of battle intelligence analysts) and 98C (electronic warfare signal intelligence analysts) learned how to operate the MICROFIX workstation. Without such automation, analysts must rely on hand-maintained files and maps for battlefield intelligence information, according to Lt. Col. Paul F. Ingle, the officer in charge of the training at Fort Dix. Ingle is an intelligence staff officer at Headquarters Forces Command (FORSCOM).

The MICROFIX, which costs about $48,000, can provide a video display of topographic and order-of-battle information, using standard situation map formats. It can also calculate and display NBC (Nuclear Biological Chemical) Reports and help the battle commander choose fire sectors and weapons placements. Different versions of the MICROFIX perform advanced terrain, weather and signals intelligence analyses.

The computer system can store about 10,000 pages of text (about 20 million characters), and the laser disk map display unit can hold the equivalent of more than 200 map sheets.

The analysts trained at Fort Dix and Camp Mabry will operate 39 systems purchased by the Army Reserve. Regular Army forces first fielded the computer system in 1983.

"The computer system will serve as an aid in analyzing enemy forces and order of battle elements," said James R. Lindley, automation technician for the CTF.

"MICROFIX is an intelligence tool which generates intelligence summaries," said Lindley. "It has full color and full text-processing capabilities. This is the good stuff."

Missing EER's

Continued from page 9

career — and evaluation reports are a key factor in developing that career.

How to Help

What can IRR soldiers do to help make sure they get the rating they deserve?

- Your evaluation report should be initiated during inprocessing for your ADT tour. If it isn't, remind your supervisor that the rating is required. Many officers and NCO's, especially in the active component of the Army, don't work often with IRR personnel. They may not be aware of the rating requirement or the importance of the report. Information about the rating requirement will be included in the special instructions accompanying your ADT orders.

- If the rating isn't completed when your tour ends, remind your supervisor again. The regulation requires that the evaluation report arrive at ARPERCEN within 60 days of the end of your tour.

- If you don't receive a copy of the evaluation report within a few weeks, an informal follow-up reminder letter may be a good idea. Some IRR soldiers routinely write a "thank you note" to their active Army supervisor, telling what they liked best about the tour and, by the way, reminding them that an evaluation is due.

- When time approaches for you to be considered for promotion, you will be notified by ARPERCEN. You will receive microfiche or paper copies of your file as it will appear before the selection board.

If you have a copy of an evaluation that doesn't appear in your file, be sure to send a copy to the board. If you served an ADT tour for which the evaluation is not in your file, and you did not receive a copy, it is a pretty good bet that no evaluation was rendered. Write a letter to the promotion board pointing that out. The letter shows that you care enough to be concerned.

Meanwhile, the Army is taking steps to make sure supervisors understand the evaluation requirement for IRR soldiers and that evaluations are properly rendered.

U.S. Army Reserve M

GRADE	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10
	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						
0-8	575.64	592.88	606.96	606.96	606.96	652.20	652.20
0-7	478.32	510.84	510.84	510.84	533.72	533.72	564.68
0-6	354.52	389.52	415.00	415.00	415.00	415.00	415.00
0-5	283.52	332.96	355.96	355.96	355.96	355.96	366.76
0-4	239.00	291.04	310.44	310.44	316.20	330.16	352.68
0-3	222.12	248.32	265.44	293.72	307.76	318.84	336.08
0-2	193.68	211.52	254.08	262.64	268.16	268.16	268.16
0-1	168.12	175.04	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52
	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER FOUR YEARS AS ENL						
0-3E	—	—	—	293.72	307.76	318.84	336.08
0-2E	—	—	—	262.64	268.16	276.64	291.04
0-1E	—	—	—	211.52	225.96	234.28	242.76
	WARRANT OFFICERS						
CWO-4	226.28	242.76	242.76	248.32	259.60	271.04	282.44
CWO-3	205.64	223.08	223.08	225.96	228.60	245.32	259.60
CWO-2	180.12	194.88	194.88	200.56	211.52	223.08	231.56
WO-1	150.08	172.08	172.08	186.44	194.88	203.24	211.52
	ENLISTED						
E-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	263.20
E-8	—	—	—	—	—	220.76	227.04
E-7	154.12	166.36	172.56	178.56	184.68	190.56	196.64
E-6	132.60	144.52	150.56	156.96	162.80	168.72	174.92
E-5	116.36	126.68	132.80	138.60	147.68	153.68	159.80
E-4	108.56	114.60	121.32	130.76	135.92	135.92	135.92
E-3	102.24	107.84	112.20	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64
E-2	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40
E-1	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76

E-1 with less than four months 81.12

Source: USAFAC Bulletin FINCY-3, U.S. Army Military Pay Tables (Daily Rates) Effective 1 Januar
Pay rates shown are for typical Army Reserve weekend drill (MUTA-4). To determine pay for othe
to obtain the daily pay rate. Then multiply the daily pay rate by the number of days of AT or AD
This chart does not include any allowances.

U.S. G.P.O. 1987-181-017/40002

MUTA-4 Basic Pay

ERVICE

	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
	683.00	683.00	711.44	742.36	770.80	786.68	786.68
	564.68	592.88	652.20	697.04	696.04	697.04	697.04
	415.00	429.08	496.96	522.36	533.72	564.68	612.44
	386.44	412.36	443.20	468.64	482.84	499.68	499.68
	372.52	389.52	406.60	417.84	417.84	417.84	417.84
	352.68	361.36	361.36	361.36	361.36	361.36	361.36
	268.16	268.16	268.16	268.16	268.16	268.16	268.16
	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52	211.52
NLISTED SOLDIER OR WARRANT OFFICER							
	352.68	366.76	366.76	366.76	366.76	366.76	366.76
	302.16	310.44	310.44	310.44	310.44	310.44	310.44
	251.20	262.64	262.64	262.64	262.64	262.64	262.64
	302.16	316.20	327.28	336.08	346.92	358.52	386.44
	268.16	276.64	284.88	293.72	305.12	316.20	327.28
	240.04	248.32	257.00	265.44	273.84	284.88	284.88
	220.28	228.60	237.08	245.32	254.08	254.08	254.08
	269.16	275.24	281.56	287.84	293.44	308.88	338.92
	233.00	239.08	245.36	251.04	257.20	272.32	302.68
	202.76	211.92	217.96	224.04	226.96	242.20	272.32
	183.92	189.68	195.80	198.80	198.80	198.80	198.80
	165.68	168.72	168.72	168.72	168.72	168.72	168.72
	135.92	135.92	135.92	135.92	135.92	135.92	135.92
	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64
	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40
	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76	87.76

nuary 1987.

other situations (AT, ADT, etc.), divide the applicable amount shown in the chart by 4
ADT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ARPERCEN
ATTN: DARP-EPO
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo 63132-5200

SECOND CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ISSN #0004-2579

48106

ANN ARBOR MI
300 N ZEEB ROAD
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERN L

Good people are hard to find . . . and even harder to keep!

As Chief of the Army Reserve, retention of quality people is my prime concern.

Let's work together to make the U.S. Army Reserve an even greater organization. We can't afford to needlessly lose even one good soldier. Too many people are depending on us.

William F. Ward

WILLIAM F. WARD
Major General, USA
Chief, Army Reserve